## **Curriculum Intent**

At Eyam, we aim to provide high quality geographical teaching and learning which inspires a curiosity and fascination about the world and its people. It will link to, and enhance, all areas of learning through a cross-curricular approach. Through creative provision we aim to enable a curiosity about our planet and about ways in which the physical and human processes on Earth are both interdependent and dynamic.

Pupils will develop their knowledge and understanding of diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments. They will consider why, where and how places are globally significant.

Pupils will develop the geographical skills needed to enquire, communicate, collect, analyse, interpret and apply their knowledge and understanding.

We believe that practical fieldwork experiences play an important role, both in deepening pupils' understanding, and also in motivating and inspiring pupils, and so raising standards of attainment.

Geographical knowledge and understanding will be developed through an enquiry approach in which pupils are fully engaged. Key concepts and questions will form the basis of each topic, alongside significant vocabulary and facts.

EYFS and KS1 pupils will focus mainly on our local area; LKS2 on UK geography and UKS2 on Europe and the wider world. Broader topics such as volcanoes and Africa will be explored to provide interest and engage and pupils fully in their learning. We will make the most of opportunities to link geographical learning to current world issues, eg plastic pollution, refugees, volcanic eruptions etc.

	Key Concepts	Key Learning location human/physical key people	Mapping/Field work skills
EYFS	Know about similarities and differences in relation to places and living things. Talk about features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. Make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.	Use basic geographical vocabulary relating to key physical features of a beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. Name and locate Eyam, Derbyshire and London on a map of the UK. Identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK. Name and locate on a map the seven continents and five oceans of the world. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, other countries, continents and oceans. Understand some of the geographical similarities and differences between UK and South	Know where they live and be able to tell someone their address. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of our school and its grounds, and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Point to the equator and the North and South Pole on an atlas and a globe.
KS1	Ask and answer questions Be able to say what 'I like and do not like' about a place which is different to the one I live in. Describe a place outside Europe using geographical words, eg the rainforest in South America. Names and capital cities of UK countries and locate them on a map. Be able to talk about seasonal weather. The location of Eyam in relation to the UK and the world.	America, Africa and the Polar regions. Identify hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Locate the main volcanic regions of the world on a map and a globe. Know about some of the features of hot and cold places. Describe different clothes they would wear during the year. Know how the weather changes throughout the year and name the seasons. Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop Compare how jobs may be different in other locations. Know what is meant by the term 'volcano' and describe how they are formed. Know and describe the key features of river and desert habitats and the animals which	Use simple compass directions (N,S,E&W) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map. Use aerial photographs (Google Earth) and diagrams to recognize landmarks and basic human and physical features. Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Keep a weather chart and answer questions about the weather.

	Characteristics of a village,	a town and a	live there.	
	city.		Know how living things are adapted to living in deserts.	
			Describe our local area, eg jobs that people do and the buildings in Eyam.	
			Compare the facilities that a village, town and city may need and give reasons.	
LKS2	Key physical and human	Know, name ar	nd locate the main regions and at least six cities and counties in the UK.	Local study (eg
	characteristics of	Know how to plan a journey from a town/city to another place in England, eg Eyam to the lake District		Lathkilldale, Eyam Moor)
moorland habitats in local				River study (eg Burbage
	area. Impact of tourism on wildlife and habitats. Journey of a river from source to sea. How rivers bring about change in the physical			Brook)
				Observe, measure, record
				and present human and
				physical features of the
				local area.
	environment over time.			Collect, analyse and
	Importance of rivers for Know, name and locate the main regions of the UK, including the main rivers.			communicate data eg
	transport, leisure, wildlife Understand why most towns and cities are situated along rivers.		hy most towns and cities are situated along rivers.	plants, animals, land use,
	habitats.	habitats.Know about the water cycle and the course of a river eg DerwentThe effect of climateName and locate many of the world's most famous rivers		river depth, rate of flow,
	The effect of climate			buildings, roads, traffic
	change on the polar			Interpret range of sources
			physical and human characteristics of mountainous regions of the UK.	eg maps, diagrams and
	which live there.			aerial photographs.
	Key physical and human Understand the difference between hamlets, villages, towns and cities.		he difference between hamlets, villages, towns and cities.	
UKS2	characteristics of	Know, name and locate the capital cities of neighbouring European countries.		Use eight points of
	mountainous regions of the UK and Europe.Know the countries that make up the European Union. Know, name and locate at least six countries and cities in North and South America. Locate the Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles on a map. Know the features of a river and how rivers bring about change in the physical environment over tim Understand the importance of rivers for transport, leisure, wildlife habitats.		ntries that make up the European Union.	compass, four and six-
				figure grid references,
			uator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles on a map.	symbols, keys and OS maps
			tures of a river and how rivers bring about change in the physical environment over time.	of study area.
			he importance of rivers for transport, leisure, wildlife habitats.	
tourism Know why places are		Know how volc	canoes are formed, their key physical characteristics and the location of the main volcanoes in the world.	City study (eg Sheffield) Know how to use an atlas
			Know about environmental changes caused by volcanic eruptions eg disruption to air travel by Icelandic eruption in 2010	
	similar and dissimilar in		nd how volcanoes bring about change in the physical environment over time.	by using the index to find
	relation to their human		physical and human characteristics of the polar regions and understand the effect of climate change on	places.
	and physical features.		ons and the animals which live there. Learn about Polar explorers: Shackleton's Antarctic expedition	Use a bus and train
			physical and human characteristics of mountainous regions of the UK and Europe including the human	timetable.
			intainous regions, for example farming and tourism, and mountain eco-systems.	
			- its impact on land use. Comparisons between farming.	
			ate many of the world's most famous mountainous regions: Alps, Pyranees, Caucasus, Himalayas, Rockies, Andes.	
			hest mountains in each continent.	
			and study the world's deserts: Sahara, Gobi, Antarctic, Arctic, Patagonian and Kalahari.	
		Locate the Gr	eenwich Meridian and know how time zones work; calculate time differences around the world.	